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MEMBRACIDÆ IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

BY FREDERIC W. GODING

In the material examined were 1227 adults and a large number of immature specimens. Twenty-five of the species were undescribed. It is evident from this and other studies that the membracid faunæ of Central and South America cannot be separated, as most of the species supposed to be limited to the one have been found to inhabit both; and, moreover, that many forms described as species, especially in the genera *Membracis*, *Bolbonota*, *Erechtia*, *Leioscyta*, *Aconophora*, *Heteronotus*, *Ceresa*, *Gelastogonia*, *Hille*, *Maturna*, *Telamona*, *Micrutalis*, and *Tragopa*, are color-varieties which can be correctly placed only after more definite characters have been discovered or their life histories are known. Until then, the naming of such varieties is a great convenience.

Where no locality records are given here, there are none on the specimens. The types of the new species herein described are in The American Museum of Natural History, as well as most of the paratypes; some of the paratypes and duplicates are in the writer's collection. My thanks are due to Dr. F. E. Lutz, Mr. C. E. Olsen, and other officers of the Museum for many courtesies received.

NEW-WORLD MEMBRACIDÆ

ÆTHALIONINÆ

Æthalionini

ÆTHALION Latrielle

- reticulatum* Linnæus. Espirito Santo, Brazil; *reticulatum albonervosum* Blanchard, Manáos, Brazil.
apicalis Walker. Peru.
servillei Laporte. Peru.
basalis Walker. Colombia; Bolivia.

Tolanini

TOLANIA Stal

- semilucida* Stal. Chapada, Brazil.
opponens Walker. Chapada, Brazil.
felina Germar. Chapada, Brazil.

Abelusini**ABELUS** Stal

lectuosus Stal. Peru.

CENTROTINÆ**Acuminatini****CEDA** Amyot and Serville

inflata Fabricius. Brazil.

LYCORDERES Germar

gaffa Fairmaire. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

galeritus Lesson. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

hippocampus Fabricius. Assu, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

burmeisteri Fairmaire. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

emarginatus Fabricius. Pará, Brazil.

insoleta Walker. Espirito Santo, Brazil. (This unmutilated example proves that the species belongs to *Lycoderes*, not to *Stegaspis*.)

STEGASPIS Germar

fronditia DeGeer. Assu, Ignapé, Brazil; Pachitea, Peru; Mapiri, Bolivia.

folium Stoll. Assu, Brazil.

viridis Funkhouser. Port of Spain, Trinidad. Paratype in A. M. N. H.

TUMECAUDA, new genus

The head with the eyes as broad as the base of the pronotum, its base strongly sinuate; the ocelli are about equidistant and level with the center of the eyes; the margins of the genæ are sinuate; the clypeus is extended below the apical margin.

The pronotum is moderately elevated, rugose, strongly punctured, and tuberculate with short thick spines; the median carina is percurrent, the humerals prominent, and conical; the suprahumeral are large, triquetrous, oblique, the summit bifid; the posterior process is crested and curved from the base; it is moderately distant from the scutellum and curved downward, touching its apex; the dorsum of the apical area is elevated in an elongate convex lobe, its apex reaching the middle of the abdomen; the general surface is spinose.

The tegmina are opaque, not coriaceous, with three longitudinal veins, the radial vein simple, the ulnar veins forked some distance from the base; the first ulnar vein is forked at the middle, enclosing the middle discoidal cell; the second ulnar vein not forked; there are three discoidal cells, the bases of the exterior and the interior cells truncate; the five apical cells have their veins oblique; the clavus is gradually acuminate from the base of the apex; the apical tips are acutely angulate without a marginal limbus. The wings have four apical cells, the second cell large, its base truncate.

The scutellum is exposed, triangular, its apex bidentate.

The abdomen is large and nearly as long as the tegmina. The legs are simple, the hind tarsi longest.

TYPE.—*Tumecauda schæfferi*, new species.

Superficially this genus resembles *Centruchoides* Fowler, the form, suprahumeral and venation being similar; it differs in the location of the ocelli, the longer posterior pronotal process which is distant from the scutellum, and the elevated node on the apex from which the name is derived.

***Tumecauda schæfferi*, new species**

Figure 1

The head is dark fuscous, pubescent, with a pale tubercle above each ocellus, and an acute tubercle at the bases of the genæ; the clypeus is large, cardiform, reddish, and narrowed toward its obtuse apex.

The pronotum is black, rugose, and covered with short spines; the median carina is serrate anteriorly; the suprahumeral are twice longer than broad with the margins



Fig. 1. *Tumecauda schæfferi*, new species. Magnified five diameters. Drawn by Ignaz Matusch.

parallel, triquetrous, spinose, the outer tooth at the summit prolonged in a stout spine; the apical node of the posterior process is twice longer than high, and covered with rugæ.

The tegmina are gray, two and one-half times longer than broad, covered with a gray pubescence and small black tubercles and elevated lines; the costal margin and the claval margin to the interior angle curved, its apical margin oblique and straight.

The scutellum is reddish, the apex paler.

The abdomen is reddish-testaceous, the margins of the last two segments yellow, the ventral surface paler, the last segment in the female with a rounded notch. The legs are yellow mottled with fuscous, the tarsi fuscous.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 10 mm.; lat. inter hum. 3.5 mm.

Collected on the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, U. S. A., by Mr. C. Schæffer, for whom the species is named. No paratypes.

This species has a superficial resemblance to the figure of *Centruchoides laticornis* Fowler, plate x, figure 6, in 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' Homoptera, II.

Bocydiium Latrielle

tintinnabuliferum Lesson. Espirito Santo, Brazil; Peru.

globulare Stoll. Assu, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

germari Guérin. Peru.

Bocydiium bullifera, new species

The head is nearly quadrangular, not punctate, with large prominent eyes, and as broad as between the humerals, and the base straight; the ocelli are near the eyes and the base, the margins of the genæ sinuous with tips rounded; the clypeus is long, narrow, extended one-third below the genæ; a stripe of pubescence extends from the ocelli to the apex, often obsolete.

The pronotum is similar to that of others of the genus, black, not punctate; the summit of the vertical spine is formed into a considerable bulb, and joined by a minute pedicle to the base each side with an ovoid bulb of similar size pointing forward; this is followed by a globoid bulb four times larger with a constriction only between, and a slender thread-like spine from its middle extended outward; everywhere are long scattering white hairs; from its summit is emitted a slender spine which is curved near its base obliquely downward and backward, its tip nearly as long as the tegmina; there is a median carina on the metopidium, and one behind the vertical spine which also has a carina on each side; the superior margin of the spine is longitudinally canaliculate; the humerals are triangular and acutely subprominent; the lateral margins are obliquely narrowed from the humerals, the hind margin truncate. Vertical stripes of pubescence are often present on the metopidium.

The scutellum is triangular, the base tumid and pubescent, the apex white and rather obtuse.

The tegmina are long, narrow, the bases piceous, opaque, coriaceous and punctate; the clavus is vitreous, with one vein which joins the middle of the interior margin, both being broadly piceous, the exterior margin reddish, and gradually narrowed to the apex; the corium is vitreous, the veins and margins broadly piceous, with one discoidal cell in the fork of the radial vein, and five apical cells. The wings have four apical cells.

The abdomen is testaceous; the legs are simple, yellow, the tarsi of equal length.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 7 mm.; lat. 1.5 mm. The two paratypes are similar to the type, one with the basal half of the costa reddish. All are from Bolivia.

The species of the genus may be separated by the following key.

- 1.—Front bulbs lengthily petiolate. 2.
All bulbs sessile, or the petiole represented by a constriction. 4.
- 2.—Bulbs small, equal. *tintinnabuliferum*.
Front bulbs one-half the size of the lateral bulbs. 3.
- 3.—Abdomen and legs black. *globuliferum*.
Abdomen red or yellow; legs yellow. *globulare*.
- 4.—Bulbs small, equal; posterior pronotal process as long as the abdomen. . *germari*.
Lateral bulbs nearly four times longer than the intermediate bulbs; posterior pronotal process nearly as long as the tegmina. *bullifera*.

STYLOCENTRUS Stal

ancora Perty. Peru; Bolivia.

championi Fowler.

Hebesini**CAMPYLOCENTRUS** Stal

brunneus Fowler. Matamoros, Mexico.

MEMBRACINÆ**Membracini****MEMBRACIS** Fabricius

DIVISION 1

maculata Stoll. Colombia; Assu, Santarem, Brazil; Peru.

foliata Linnæus. Assu, Brazil.

foliata c-album Fairmaire, (variety). Minas Geraes, Brazil; Peru.

albolimbata Fowler. Peru.

trimaculata Fairmaire. Peru.

arcuata DeGeer. Rockstone, British Guiana.

DIVISION 2

nigrifolia Stoll. Espirito Santo, Brazil; Tumatumari, Demerara, British Guiana.

elevata Fabricius. Rio de Janeiro, Chapada, Brazil; Chanchamayo, Peru;

Mapiri, Bolivia; Bartica, British Guiana.

lefebvrei Fairmaire, (9 examples, 1 orange-spotted). Assu, Brazil.

rosea Fairmaire. Beni, Bolivia; Peru.

peruviana Fairmaire.

confusa Fairmaire.

tectigera Stoll. Bartica, British Guiana.

mexicana Guérin. Pacaca, Costa Rica; Matamoros, Mexico; Loja, Ecuador.

ephippiata Stal. Sta. Catharina, Therezopolis, Chapada, Brazil; Bolivia;

British Guiana; Peru; Frijoles, Canal Zone, Panama.

ambigua Fairmaire. Santarem, Brazil.

tricolor Fairmaire. Bartica, Tumatumari, British Guiana; Assu, Brazil; Tena, Ecuador.

serratipes Goding, (paratype). Tena, Ecuador.

ENCHOPHYLLUM Amyot and Serville**Enchophyllum**

longicollum Stoll. São Paulo, Brazil.

lanceolatum Fabricius. Rockstone, Tumatumari, British Guiana.

They may be identified as follows:

Length from head to tips of tegmina 9 mm., from summit of front horn to tips of tegmina 13 mm.; metopidium strongly sinuate vertically; apex posterior process extended to apex fifth apical cell corium; summit of front horn slightly dilated;

pronotum black or brown, small spot at base of median carina and two dorsal spots yellow. *longicollum*.
 Length from head to tips of tegmina 5 mm., from summit of front horn to tips of tegmina 7 mm.; metopidium straight, not sinuate; summit of front horn compressed; posterior process extended to middle of fifth apical cell corium; pronotum black or brown, usually spot on base of median carina and two dorsal spots yellow. *lanceolatum*.

cingulatum Germar. Pará, at Brazil; Bolivia; Peru.

nigrohuteum Funkhouser. Chapada, Brazil.

quinquemaculatum Fairmaire. Espirito Santo, Brazil.

imbelle Stal.

fasciatum Fabricius.

ENCHENOPA Amyot and Serville

Enchenopa

dubia Fowler (?). Pacaca, Costa Rica; Matamoros, Mexico.

gladius Fabricius. Chapada, Brazil; Mérida, Venezuela.

sericea Walker. Chapada, Brazil.

monoceros Germar. Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

squamigera Linnæus. Chapada, Espirito Santo, Brazil; Callanga, Peru.

concolor Fairmaire (form *nigroapicata* Stal). Chapada, Assu, Brazil; Mapiri, Peru.

gracilis Germar. Chapada, Brazil; Rockstone, British Guiana.

ignidorsa Walker. Chapada, Assu, Brazil.

ephippii Buckton. Espirito Santo, Brazil.

albidorsa Fairmaire. Rio Negro, Assu, Chapada, Brazil.

binotata Say. Pacaca, Costa Rica; Mexico.

quadricolor Walker. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Campylenchia

curvata Fabricius.

hastata Fabricius. Chapada, Brazil.

Bolbonotini

BOLBONOTA Amyot and Serville

Tubercunota

inæqualis Fabricius. Corumba, Chapada, Brazil; Narangapata, Ecuador.

pusio Germar.

bituberculata Stal. Peru; Tena, Ecuador.

corrugata Fowler.

tuberculata Fabricius. Narangapata, Ecuador.

Bolbonota

nigrata Funkhouser. San Carlos, Pacaca, Costa Rica; one male, Bolivia.

melæna Germar. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

pusilla Fairmaire. Chapada, Brazil.

- globosa* Fairmaire. Pacaca, Costa Rica.
aurosericea Stal.
pictipennis Fairmaire. Pacaca, Costa Rica; Mapiri, Bolivia.

ERECHTIA Walker

- decipiens* Fairmaire. São Paulo, Brazil.
sallei Fowler. Chapada, Brazil.
torva Germar. Chapada, Brazil.
brevis Goding, (paratype).
pulchella Goding, (paratype).
succedanii Buckton. Chapada, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
carbonaria Germar. Peru.
pæcila Germar. Bolivia; Peru.
nigrovittata Fairmaire. Chapada, Brazil.
rufidorsa Goding, (paratype). Baños, Ecuador.
sanguinolenta Fairmaire. Tena, Ecuador.
minutissima Goding, (paratype). Tena, Ecuador.

LEIOSCYTA Fowler

- pruinosa* Haviland. Kamakusa, British Guiana.
nitida Fowler. Chiriqui, Panama.
maculata Funkhouser. Callanga, Peru.
spiralis Haviland. Chapada, Brazil.
bituberculata Goding, (paratype).

Pterygiini

GUAYAQUILA Goding

- xiphias* Fabricius. Chapada, Brazil.
compressa Walker.
pubescens Walker. Chapada, Brazil.
sulphurea Goding, (paratype). San Jacinto, Chira Valley, Peru.
vezator Goding, (paratype). Narangapata, Ecuador.
roreriana Goding, (paratype). Narangapata, Ecuador.
olseni Goding, (type). Prieta, Republic Honduras.

Guayaquila mirucornua, new species

The head with the eyes is as broad as the base of the pronotum, brown, densely pubescent, with numerous shallow longitudinal furrows, and the base arcuate; the ocelli are some nearer to and even with the center of the eyes; the margins of the genæ are shining black, and strongly sinuate; the clypeus is large, the base arched, very broad toward the rounded spatulate apex, its sides angulate at the middle, and extended one-half below the lateral margins.

The pronotum is chestnut-brown and densely pubescent; the metopidium is obliquely ascending forward, nearly horizontal, and continuous with the inferior margin of the front horn, its median carina obsolete; the humerals are broad at the bases, and rather prominent; the front horn is black, porrect, and strongly curved

upward from the middle; seen from the side, its base is as broad as the altitude of the pronotum, gradually narrowed and compressed, its summit obtusely rounded, the hind margin concave, its median carina being continuous with the slightly convex dorsal carina; the posterior process is as long as the abdomen, its tip reaching to mid-way between the apex of the clavus and the tips of the tegmina, its median carina being slightly convex and obsolete at the middle, and elevated at the apex.

The tegmina are long, narrow, with the basal half subopaque, punctured and densely pubescent, paler translucent on the apical half; the costal and posterior margins are straight; there are two discoidal and five apical cells; the apices are angular. The wings have four apical cells, the bases of the first and third cells stylate; the wings are fuliginous.

The abdomen is robust, concolorous, the margins of the segments of the basal half yellow, and the last segment of the female with a V-shaped notch. The legs are testaceous, the front and middle tibiae well dilated and flattened, especially the middle pair, the tarsi being of equal length.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 10 mm.; cum corn. 14 mm.; lat. 4 mm. The paratype, a male, is similar but smaller. All from Honduras, Central America.

The excessively broad front horn separates this species from all others of the genus.

HYP SOPHORA Stal

- albopicta* Funkhouser. Bolivia.
coronata Fabricius. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
trituberculata Stal. Kaieteur, British Guiana.
insignis Buckton. Bartica, British Guiana.

SPHONGOPHORUS Fairmaire

Sphongophorus

- balista* Amyot and Serville. Tonala, Chiapas, Chiriqui, Panama.

Cladonota

- undulatus* Walker. Brazil.
facetus Walker.

NOTOCERA Amyot and Serville

- satanas* Lesson. Brazil.
bovina Stal.
tuberosa Fairmaire. Corumba, Brazil.
bituberculata Fowler. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
subsimilis Walker. Ceará, Brazil.
cruciata Stoll, (large). Brazil.
alataruna Goding, (paratype; large).
brachycera Fairmaire.

HOPLOPHORIONINÆ**Hoplophorionini****PLATYCOTIS** Stal

nigrorufa Walker. Zamora, Ecuador.

METCALFIELLA Goding

pertusa Germar. São Paulo, Brazil.

fimbriata Stal. Mérida, Venezuela.

proxima Walker. Peru.

proxima variety. Rio Grande do Sul, Espirito, Santo, Brazil; Sicuani, Peru.

erecta Schmidt. Zamora, Ecuador.

gigantea Fairmaire. Baños, Ecuador.

UMBONIA Burmeister

crassicornis Amyot and Serville. Guadalajara, Jalapa, Mexico; Guatemala.

reclinata Germar. Orizaba, Jalapa, Mexico.

lutea Funkhouser. Bolivia.

curvispina Stal. Sta. Catharina, Espirito Santo, Brazil; Jalapa, Mexico.

ataliba Fairmaire. São Paulo, Brazil.

spinosa Houttuyn. Santarem, Espirito Santo, Brazil; Mérida, Venezuela;

Darien, Panama; Olas de Moka, Dept. of Solola, Guatemala; Kamakusa, British Guiana.

signoreti Fairmaire. Mérida, Venezuela.

amazili Fairmaire, (one deep red). Mazatlan, Mexico.

Umbonia octolineata, new species

The head with the eyes as broad as the base of the pronotum, uneven, yellowish gray with irregular fuscous lines, the base slightly arched; the ocelli are yellow, slightly approaching, even with the upper margin of the eyes; margins of the genæ are sinuate, the tips rounded; the clypeus is rather large, its apex pointed and extended one-half below the genæ.

The pronotum is yellowish gray, densely punctate, with a large smooth scar above each eye; the metopidium is convex; the dorsal horn is situate behind the humerals, its base not broad, the front margin lightly convex toward the summit, with the tip acute and slightly recurved, its hind margin almost straight; the humerals are large, auriculate, the tips black with a red line on their hind margin; the posterior process is about as long as the tegmina and narrow; the median carina, a vitta each side in front, another each side behind the dorsal horn, and one from the summit of the horn to the lateral margin each side behind the humerals, bright red.

The tegmina are hyaline, long, narrow, partly covered, the tips obtusely rounded; there are two discoidal and five apical cells; the veins are yellow, becoming darker toward the tips. The wings have three apical cells.

The body and legs are yellow, the outer surface of the tibiæ bright red, the hind tarsi brown, and shortest.

TYPE.—Female; long. 11 mm.; lat. 6 mm.; unique. It is from Mexico.

Similar to *Umbonia curvispina* but smaller, has eight red vittæ, and the outer surface of the tibiæ is red.

***Umbonia sordida*, new species**

The head is similar to that of *Umbonia spinosa*, with the color of aluminum mixed with rufous.

The pronotum also is similar to that of *spinosa*, but its color is a shining aluminum, faintly clouded with fuscous near and including the humerals and on the dorsum of the posterior process, the apex much darker.

The tegmina are pale gray, the veins slightly darker, with an elongate spot on the bases, and the apical veins, fuscous.

The body is sordid pale fuscous, the legs concolorous with the pronotum.

The hind tarsi are the shortest.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 14 mm.; lat. 7 mm. There are twenty six examples of similar shape and color; all from Darien, Isthmus of Panama.

This form so closely resembles *Umbonia spinosa* that it may prove to be a race of that species, but the distinctive color and numerous examples demand a separate name for it.

Potniini

***Alchisme* Kirkaldy**

nigrocarinata Fairmaire, variety *tridentata* Fairmaire.

ustulata Fairmaire. Chanchamayo, Peru.

bos Fairmaire. Peru.

turrita Germar. Panama.

grossa Fairmaire. Peru.

virescens Fairmaire. Chiriqui, Panama.

virescens virgata Fairmaire. Chiriqui, Panama; Venezuela; Peru.

truncaticornis Germar. Beni, Bolivia.

***Alchisme elevata*, new species**

Immaculate yellow. The head is subtriangular, uneven, with a longitudinal furrow along the middle to the clypeus, and the base strongly arched; the eyes are black, pale-margined; the ocelli are equidistant, pale, situate on a line slightly above the center of the eyes; the margins of the genæ are sinuate, and continuous with the margins of the clypeus whose apex is obtusely pointed.

The pronotum is well elevated anteriorly, yellow, strongly punctate, the punctures along the median carina blackish; the metopidium is high and inclined backward, its summit rounded; the humerals are long, the bases rather broad, acuminate, the tips obtuse, directed outward, slightly forward and distinctly upward; the dorsum is straight from the summit to the apex and as long as the tegmina; the posterior process is long and slender.

The tegmina are long, narrow, and free, with numerous cross-veins, the apical fourth gradually narrowed to the briefly rounded tips. The wings have four apical cells, the bases of the second and fourth cells truncate.

The body is pale yellow, the legs testaceous, the hind tarsi shortest.

TYPE.—Female; long. 11 mm.; lat. int. hum. 8 mm.; alt. 5 mm.

This unique species was taken in Beni, Bolivia. It is near *Alchisme grossa* from which it differs in the sloping metopidium, the strongly rounded summit, the direction of the humerals, the free tegmina, and the arched base of the head.

POTNIA Stal

affinis Buckton, (male).
jaculus Fabricius. Chapada, Brazil.
rectispina Funkhouser. Bolivia.

HOPLOPHORION Kirkaldy

corrosa Fairmaire. Okara, Bolivia.
hebes Walker. Okara, Mapiri, Bolivia.
inæqualis Fowler. Okara, Bolivia.
triangula Germar. Okara, Bolivia.
pupa. Okara, Bolivia.

DARNINÆ

Darnini

HEBETICA Stal

convoluta Fabricius. São Paulo, Brazil; Bolivia.
limacodes Burmeister. Assu, Brazil; Surinam, Dutch Guiana; Callanga, Pachitea, Peru.

STICTOPELTA Stal

acutula Fairmaire. Tukeit, British Guiana; Corumba, Brazil; Mexico.

OCHROLOMIA Stal

suturalis Germar. Paraguay.
cruenta Burmeister. Chapada, Brazil.
denticulata Fowler. Chapada, Brazil.

DARNIS Fabricius

lateralis Fabricius. Assu, Santarem, Chapada, Brazil; Peru; Surinam; Dutch Guiana; Kamakusa, British Guiana.
olivacea Fabricius. Mapiri, Bolivia; Santarem, Brazil; Kamakusa, British Guiana.
trifasciata Fabricius. Bartica, British Guiana; Iguapé, Brazil.
partita Walker. Bartica, British Guiana.

EUMELA Stal

semiacuta Stal.

CYMBOMORPHA Stal

olivacea Fabricius. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
vaginata Germar. Santarem, Espirito Santo, Assu, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Bartica, British Guiana.
prasina Germar. Bartica, British Guiana.
bipuncta Walker. Brazil.

Cymbomorpha convexa, new species

Testaceous; the metopidium is convex to the humerals, and the dorsum conically elevated. The head is triangular, testaceous, with a broad, median, yellow vitta from the base to the apex; it is twice broader than long, the surface nearly smooth, with fine obsolete rugæ, with the base sinuate; the ocelli are equidistant, situate slightly above the center of the eyes, and are large, shining, pale yellow; the eyes are pale with large piceous spots; the lateral margins are straight, not sulcate within; the clypeus is as long as broad, the apex obtusely angulate.

The pronotum is testaceous, the metopidium convex from the base to an imaginary line between the humerals, then abruptly and almost vertically elevated to the summit which is acutely angulate, its extreme tip briefly rounded; the dorsum gradually slopes backward; the posterior process is broadly concave at the base of the subulate apical area, slightly longer than the abdomen, and extended to the apex of the fifth apical cell of the corium; the humerals are large, triangular, acute, and very prominent; the median carina is red, and is caniculate from the apex nearly to the base; the surface of the pronotum is finely punctate anteriorly, but transversely rugose behind the summit.

The tegmina are hyaline, the veins testaceous, with a red or piceous spot on the inner angle; there are two discoidal cells, the exterior cell being much the smaller, and five apical cells. The wings have four apical cells, the bases of the second and fourth truncate.

The body is robust, testaceous, the legs testaceous with the tips of the middle and hind tarsi piceous.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 9 mm.; lat. 4.5 mm.; from Chapada, Brazil. There is one female paratype which is similar, but the angle at the summit of the pronotum is more rounded, the elevation from the metopidium is less abrupt, and there is a black spot on the base of the tegmina instead of a red spot as in the type. It is from Sicuani, Peru.

This species differs from its congeners in the convex metopidium and the conical form of the pronotal elevation.

RHEXIA Stal

pallescens Fabricius. Alto Rio Wapés, Brazil.

DYSYNCRITUS Fowler**Dysyncritus lineatus**, new species

The head is testaceous, one and one-half times broader than long, strongly punctate, uneven, the base weakly sinuate, and with the eyes broader than the base of the pronotum; the ocelli are much nearer to and even with the center of the eyes, minute, situate in a black foveola; the lateral margins of the genæ are lightly sinuate; the clypeus is narrow, impressed each side, with a transverse piceous furrow each side of the base to the eye, the apex black, broadly obtuse, and continuous with the lateral margins.

The pronotum is luteous, with four brown vittæ on each side, broadly convex, and densely punctate; the metopidium is slightly advanced over the head, the dorsum highest at the middle then straight to the posterior apex; the humerals are not

prominent; the posterior process is broad at the base then gradually narrowed behind, with the brown vittæ extended upon the basal half, the apical half brown with a narrow subapical luteous band and far passing the tip of the abdomen and to the apex of the fifth apical cell of the corium; the dorsum is tectiform, compressed posteriorly from the summit.

The tegmina are broad, rather short, hyaline, the basal third coriaceous, opaque, piceous and punctate, with a piceous band behind the middle, the veins between being luteous; the apical veins and the exterior angle are piceous, the apex rounded, the limbus rather broad; there is one discoidal cell in the fork of the radial vein behind the middle, and five apical cells with the veins between strongly curved. The wings have four apical cells.

The chest is piceous, the abdomen sordid testaceous, the legs testaceous, the tips of the tarsi piceous.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 5 mm.; lat. 2 mm. There are two paratypes similar to the type, all from Chapada, Brazil.

The luteous color and distinct brown lines on the pronotum separate this species from the other members of the genus.

***Dysyncritus nubilis*, new species**

Sordid yellow clouded and punctured with ferruginous. The head is as long as the width between the eyes, and with the eyes it is broader than the base of the pronotum, sordid testaceous, punctate, uneven, with a longitudinal impression on each side within the margins at the eyes; the ocelli are pale pink, shining, much nearer to and even with the center of the eyes; the lateral margins of the genæ are sinuate; the clypeus is triangular, is extended one-half its length below and continuous with the lateral margins, and the apex acutely pointed.

The pronotum is sordid yellow clouded and punctured with ferruginous, convex from the base; the metopidium is strongly projected in front of the head, is short, with a transverse piceous impression on each side at the base; the humerals are medium; the dorsum, seen from the side, is slightly convex from the summit to the posterior apex; the posterior process is broad at the base then gradually narrowed behind, the basal two-thirds being concolorous, the apical third ferruginous with a luteous subapical band, the apex passing the tip of the abdomen and reaching to the middle of the fifth apical cell of the corium.

The tegmina are long, broad, pale-yellow hyaline, the basal fourth opaque and ferruginous, punctured, except the interior basal cell, the veins piceous with yellow spots; the only discoidal cell is in the fork of the radial vein behind the middle; the five apical cells have the veins between strongly curved. The wings have four apical cells.

The chest is black, the abdomen ferruginous; the femora black; the tibiæ ferruginous at the middle; and the tarsi yellow with ferruginous tips.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 7 mm.; lat. 2.5 mm.; from Chapada, Brazil. The two female paratypes are slightly smaller, the pronotum is pale ferruginous with two yellow vittæ on each side, and the costal margin and first and second apical cells dark brown.

Nubilis differs from the known species of the genus in the long, pointed head, and the tegmina.

Dysyncritus discrepans, new species

Ferruginous, with two yellow stripes on each side. The head is yellow, ferruginous, punctured, long as broad, triangular, uneven, and with the eyes as broad as the base of the pronotum; the base is moderately arched, with four black dots; the ocelli are nearer to and even with the center of the eyes; eyes steel-gray; the lateral margins are concave, piceous and impressed within; the clypeus is longer than broad, with a smooth central ridge, and is extended one-half its length below the lateral margins, its apex black and obtusely rounded.

The pronotum is continuously arched from the base to the apex, is ferruginous, punctate, with a piceous spot above each eye, a yellow vitta curved from the base each side, and another on the lateral margin, both vittæ extended to and united on the apical third of the dorsum of the posterior process; the metopidium is vertical; the humerals are not prominent; the posterior process is broad at the base, its median carina piceous, the apical third brown or piceous with a subapical yellow spot or band, the tip extended to the base of the fifth apical cell of the corium.

The tegmina are rather short, broad, the apices broadly rounded; they are yellow hyaline; the costal, the discoidal, and the first and second apical cells brownish hyaline; the bases, except the interior basal cells, are ferruginous punctate; the one discoidal cell is in the fork of the radial vein behind the middle; the five apical cells have the veins between very strongly curved. The wings have four apical cells.

The chest is piceous, the abdomen and legs testaceous.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 6 mm.; lat. 1.5 mm. The one female paratype is similar, but the apex of the posterior process of the pronotum is piceous with a subapical yellow band. Both are from Chapada, Brazil.

It differs from *lineatus* in being smaller, and in the number of vittæ; from *nubilis* and *intectus* Fowler (from Mexico) in having stripes, and from the former in the obtuse apex of the head. The species of the genus may be separated as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1.—Pronotum with stripes; apex of head obtuse..... | 2. |
| Pronotum without stripes..... | 3. |
| 2.—Pronotum with four stripes on each side; head broader than long.... | <i>lineatus</i> . |
| Pronotum with two stripes on each side, sordid yellow ferruginous punctate;
head as long as broad..... | <i>discrepans</i> . |
| 3.—Apex of head acute..... | <i>nubilis</i> . |
| Apex of head obtuse..... | <i>intectus</i> . |

Aconophorini**KRONIDES** Kirkaldy

incumbens Germar. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

cochleata Schmidt. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

ACONOPHORA Fairmaire

laminata Fairmaire. Mérida, Venezuela; Tlalé pam, Mexico.

nitida Fowler. Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Chancay, Peru; Guadeloupe, Mexico.

sinanjensis Fowler. Chancay, Peru; Zamora, Ecuador.

flavipes Germar. Bolivia; Peru.

tenuicorne Walker. Cordoba, Mexico.

talpula Stoll. Mérida, Venezuela.

imbellis Fairmaire. Bolivia.

laticorne Walker. Pacaca, Costa Rica; Tlalepam, Mexico.

conifera Butler. Tlalepam, Mexico.

fusiformis Fowler. Pacaca, Costa Rica.

gracilicornis Stal. Cordoba, Mexico; Bolivia; Chapada, Brazil.

ensata Fowler. Bolivia.

femoralis Stal. Pacaca, Costa Rica; Cuernavaca, Mexico; Chancay, Peru; Bolivia.

pallescent Stal. Zamora, Ecuador.

projecta Funkhouser. Zamora, Ecuador.

Hemikypthini

NASSUNIA Stal

fortis Walker.

HYPHINE Stal

inermis Goding, (paratype).

camelus Gray. Ocotlan, Talenpantla, Guadalajara, Jojutla, Mexico; Guana-juato, Guatemala.

PROTERPIA Stal

Proterpia truncaticornis, new species

Luteous, margins of the suprahumeral parallel, their truncate tips and a transverse band extending from tip to tip, and the posterior apex, piceous. The head is yellow, twice broader than long, uneven, and with the eyes as broad as the base of the pronotum, its base sinuous; the eyes are triangular, gray; the ocelli are large, shining pale yellow, nearer to each other than to the eyes, and slightly above a line through the center of the eyes; the apical margin is broadly rounded from the eyes, emarginate each side of the clypeus which is extended below the margin, its apex densely hairy.

The pronotum is luteous, long, narrow, densely and coarsely punctate, with the median carina percurrent but nearly obsolete behind the humerals; the metopidium is vertical, its summit convex between the suprahumeral; the humerals are barely evident; the suprahumeral seen from behind are U-shaped, broad, triquetrous with sides parallel, the margins carinate, the exterior carina almost foliaceous; the inner and posterior surfaces are flat, the exterior surface concave; they are directed upward, forward, and lightly curved outward, the space between being as broad as the base of the posterior process; the summits are truncate, piceous, with a vitta on the exterior surface, two transverse vittæ, and a broad transverse band across the pronotum and on the inner surface of the suprahumeral from tip to tip, piceous brown; the posterior process is very long, narrow, compressed, tectiform, and concolorous, with three pale-brown spots on each side on the lateral margins; it is gradually narrowed to the lengthily black apex which passes far behind the tips of the tegmina; the dorsum is straight from its base behind the suprahumeral to the apex.

The tegmina are long, narrow, one-half free, their apices lengthily acuminate, the veins hairy; the basal two-thirds of the corium are sordid grayish-yellow, opaque but not coriaceous, and punctate; the clavus and the apical third of the corium smoky translucent; the three longitudinal veins are luteous, mottled, and hairy; there are two very long, narrow, discoidal cells, the interior cell double the longer, its base truncate, the exterior cell situate in the fork of the radial vein; the five apical cells are long, narrow, with the base of the third cell truncate and sessile; the limbus is broad, extending to the middle of the curved costal margin. The wings are long, broad, with four apical cells, the bases of the second, third and fourth cells truncate.

The chest is piceous, the abdomen sordid testaceous, the valves in the female piceous; the legs are long, stout, the femora black, the tibiæ brown and yellow mottled, with the margins densely white-haired, and the tarsi paler and hairy.

TYPE.—Female; long. 14 mm.; lat. int. hum. 5 mm.; int. corn. 6 mm.; corn. long. 6 mm.; lat. 1.5 mm. The two female paratypes are similar. All from Chapada, Brazil.

It differs from *rotundicornis* Fairmaire, the only species of the genus that has been described, in the shape and direction of the suprahumeral, their summits, length of the posterior process compared with the tegmina, and the size.

SUNDARION Kirkaldy

flava Germar. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Paraguay.

apicalis Germar. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

HEMIKYPHA Kirkaldy

scutelligera Lesson. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Heteronotini

OMOLON Walker

tridens Walker. Iguapé, Brazil.

HETERONOTUS Laporte

delineatus Walker. Assu, Brazil.

horridus Fabricius. Pachitea, Peru.

stipatus Walker. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

flavolineatus Laporte. Espirito Santo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

nodosus Germar. Pachitea, Peru; Santarem, Brazil.

spinosus Laporte. Bartica, British Guiana; Santarem, Brazil.

SMILIINÆ

Ceresini

POPPEA Stal

rectispina Fairmaire. Peru.

subrugosa Fowler. Peru.

discrepans Goding, (type). Callanga, Peru.

Poppea bulbidorsa, new species

The head is black, uneven, the base straight; the ocelli are pale yellow, large, equidistant; the lateral margins are sinuate, elevated, deeply impressed within; the clypeus is long, strongly recurved, and extended far below the middle of the apical margin.

The pronotum is luteous with a broad black stripe on each side united at the bases, extended to and reunited on the dorsal bulb; the dorsal spines are sinuate within the black stripes, long, slender, oblique, recurved and black, their posterior surface testaceous; the humerals are prominent, acute; the base of the posterior process is strongly constricted, with a globular node on the middle of the dorsum and a smaller nodule on each side touching it below and behind on the lateral margin; it is constricted behind the dorsal bulb, testaceous, ending in a small flat trifurcate process which is not bulbous and from which are emitted three spines, a terminal spine which is long, slender, and black, with the apical half ferruginous and reaching to the apex of the fourth apical cell of the corium; the lateral spines are thick at the bases but not bulbous, gradually acuminate from the middle, their bases elevated to form a distinct notch between; the dorsum of the pronotum seen from the side is deeply sulcate before and behind the dorsal bulb.

The tegmina are long, broad, vitreous, tinted with yellow, the interior basal cell ovate; the corium has three discoidal cells and five apical cells, the base of the third cell stylate; the venation is similar to that of the genus *Ceresa*.

The chest is testaceous, the abdomen orange-yellow with the apical third black; the legs are testaceous, tips of the tibiæ black, of the tarsi fuscous.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 8 mm.; lat. 2.5 mm. From Peru.

This unique example has a superficial resemblance to figure 3 on plate xxxiv in Buckton's 'Monograph of the Membracidæ,' representing *Poppea capricornis* Fowler, but differs from it in the more slender dorsal spines, the black stripes on the pronotum, and the color of the body. It is totally different from Fowler's figure of the same species.

CYPHONIA Laporte

trifida Fabricius. Rio Janeiro, Chapada, Brazil; Peru.

clavata Fabricius. Chapada, Corumba, Assu, Brazil; Bartica, Tumatumari, Kangaruma, Tukeit, British Guiana; Callanga, Peru; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana; Amapala, Honduras.

braccata Germar. Chapada, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

flava Burmeister. Chapada, Brazil.

clavigera Fabricius.

fuscata Buckton. Santarem, Brazil; Peru.

ANTONÆ Stal

guttipes Walker. Bolivia.

nodosa Fabricius. Mapiri, Bolivia; Tena, Ecuador.

tigrina Fairmaire. Bolivia.

MELUSINA Stal

exaltata Fabricius.

CENTROGONIA Stal

nasuta Stal. Chapada, Corumba, Brazil.

elegans Fowler. Chapada, Brazil.

centrotoides Walker. Chapada, Corumba, Brazil.

***Centrogonia speciosa*, new species**

Testaceous, suprahumeral and apical half of posterior process reddish brown, tegmina with a brown apical spot. The head is twice as broad as long, uneven, the base sinuate; the ocelli are slightly approaching each other; the apical margin is broadly rounded from the eyes and impressed within, the clypeus is extended one-third below it, the apex truncate.

The pronotum is testaceous, closely punctate, dull; the metopidium is erect, its summit convex, the humerals not prominent; the suprahumeral are long, broad, slightly narrowed to the abruptly acute summits, reddish brown with black tips; they are directed outward, slightly upward at the bases and concave between, the apical half horizontal; the dorsum of the posterior process is flat, not elevated, rounded from the base, the apical half and sometimes the median carina reddish brown, subulate, and slightly longer than the abdomen.

The tegmina are colorless hyaline, the veins pale with the costa darker, and a large brown apical spot; the venation the same as in other members of the genus. The wings have four apical cells, the second cell stylate.

The body is gray or testaceous, tips of the tibiae and of the tarsi darker.

TYPE.—Female; long. 7 mm.; lat. 3 mm. There are five paratypes which are similar. From Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Janeiro, and Corumba, Brazil.

It is distinguished by its broad flat suprahumeral.

CERESA Amyot and Serville

subfusca Buckton. Corumba, Brazil.

nigrovittata Fowler, (? variety). Chapada, Brazil.

discolor Fairmaire. Peru.

nigricornis Fowler.

axillaris Germar. Chapada, Assu, Brazil; Bolivia; Callanga, Peru.

brunnicornis Germar. Guadalupe, Mexico.

concinna Fowler. Assu, Brazil; Bartica, British Guiana; Peru; Chiapas, Mexico.

malina Germar. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

affinis Fairmaire, (? new species). Mapiri, Bolivia; Sicuani, Peru.

alta Walker. Assu, Brazil; Matamoros, Mexico.

terminalis Walker. Chiriqui, Panama; Argentina; Bolivia.

vitulus Fabricius. Assu, Corumba, Chapada, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Callanga, Peru; Mapiri, Bolivia; Tumatumari, Chenapowu, British Guiana.

sallei Stal. Assu, Corumba, Chapada, Brazil; Surinam, Dutch Guiana; Bolivia.

testacea Fairmaire.

STICTOCEPHALA Stal

rotundata Stal. Matamoros, Cuautla, Mexico. (Rarely the posterior tip and chest are piceous.)

dubia Fowler. Costella, Republic Honduras.

STICTOLOBUS Metcalf

erectus Funkhouser. Chapada, Brazil; Bartica, British Guiana.

Amastrisini**AMASTRIS** Stal

elevata Funkhouser. Peru.

flavifolia Stoll. Assu, Brazil.

fallax Stal. Chapada, Brazil.

maculata Funkhouser.

brunneipennis Funkhouser. Chapada, Brazil.

simillima Stal. Chapada, Brazil.

TYNELIA Stal

pubescens Fabricius, (typical and black variety). Kamakusa, Bartica, British Guiana.

prominens Walker. Chapada, Brazil.

Polyglyptini**PUBLILIA** Stal

concava Say. Matamoros, Cuautla, Mexico.

POLYGLYPTA Burmeister

costata Burmeister (typical). Zamora, Ecuador; Pacaca, Costa Rica.

pallipes Burmeister. Matamoros, Jojutla, Mexico.

nigella Fairmaire. Zamora, Ecuador.

maculata Burmeister. Pacaca, Costa Rica; Jojutla, Mexico; Mérida, Venezuela.

viridimaculata Fairmaire. Pacaca, Costa Rica.

dorsalis Burmeister. Matamoros, Mexico.

Smilliini**ADIPPE** Stal

alliacea Germar. Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Brazil.

histrio Walker. Peru; Cerro Manglaralto, Guayas, Ecuador.

zebrina Fairmaire. Prieta, Republic Honduras.

ANTIANTHE Fowler

foliacea Stal. Costa Rica.

expansa Germar. Mérida, Venezuela; Atlixco Pueblo, Pueblo Pueblo, Mexico; Pacaca, Costa Rica.

viridissima Walker. Central America.

METHEISA Fowler

lucillodes Fowler. Peru.
cucullata Buckton. Peru.

HERANICE Stal

mitloglypta Fairmaire.

POLYGLYPTODES Fowler

cornigerus Stal. Zamora, Ecuador.

HILLE Stal

erythropus Burmeister. Espirito Santo, Brazil.
herbicola Haviland, (?*altifrons* Walker). Chapada, São Paulo, Brazil.

GELASTOGONIA Kirkaldy

chrysura Fairmaire, (males black, apex white; females black and yellow). Peru.
conica Fairmaire, Baños, Ecuador.
rufipes Fairmaire, (male and female). Callanga, Peru.
gournellei Fallou, (male and female). Neguejahuira, Bolivia.
pulchella Funkhouser, (female). Callanga, Peru.
pacifica Fairmaire.

Gelastogonia gibbera, new species

Smallest of the known species, pale sordid-yellow, the dorsum bearing a high, almost semicircular, dome-like compressed elevation at the middle. The head is pale yellow, twice wider than long, punctate and carinate, the base slightly sinuate, broader with the eyes than the base of the pronotal posterior process; the ocelli are equidistant; the apical margin is sinuate, the apex of the clypeus acutely pointed.

The pronotum is densely, coarsely punctate and carinate, pale yellow with a large obscure area anteriorly; the metopidium is convex to behind the humerals, then abruptly elevated in a high, compressed, semicircular crest nearly as high as from its base to the lateral margins and slightly longer than high; the front margin of the dorsal crest is almost perpendicular, posteriorly being slightly oblique and abruptly ending at the dorsum, its sides carinate; the humerals are large, subauriculate, concolorous; the posterior process is straight to the apex and as long as the tegmina.

The tegmina are long, narrow, the apices acutely angulate and hyaline, the exterior basal half concolorous, opaque and punctate; the venation is as in other members of the genus, with no discoidal cell.

The body and legs are concolorous, tips of the tarsi piceous.

TYPE.—Female; long. 5.5 mm.; lat. 2.5 mm. From Ecuador.

The high almost semicircular crest on the dorsum of the posterior pronotal process will easily distinguish it from its congeners.

ECUADORIA Goding

fowleri Funkhouser. Callanga, Peru.

MATURNA Stal

mixta Stal. Zamora, Ecuador.

subcristata Stal. Zamora, Ecuador.

Telamonini**TELAMONA** Fitch**Telamona celsa**, new species

The head is yellow, twice wider than long, broad as the base of the posterior pronotal process, and the base strongly sinuate; the ocelli are much nearer to each other than to the eyes; the apical margin is rounded to the clypeus which is hirsute and extended one-half below, its tip rounded.

The pronotum is convex from the base to behind the humerals, then elevated into a crest whose front margin is straight and vertical, the summit sharply rounded and slightly decreasing in altitude to its obtuse hind angle, its hind margin obliquely sinuate and passing into the dorsum of the posterior process; the posterior process is straight, with a strong circular impression on each side at the base of the crest, its apex reaching the apex of the third apical cell of the corium; the humerals are auricular, large, with tips black. The pronotum is strongly punctured, carinate, yellow anteriorly becoming gradually darker toward the posterior apex; the median carina is yellow, fuscate anteriorly, black on the summit of the crest and apical area of the posterior process with a broad white stripe or elongate spot between; the lateral margins are narrowly black.

The tegmina are hyaline, the basal third black-punctured, but not opaque, the venation as in other members of the genus, the apical veins pale but darker toward the tips, and a large brown apical spot. The wings have four apical cells, the second cell sessile, its base truncate.

The body is sordid yellow, the ovipositor piceous, the legs testaceous, and tips of the tarsi black.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 9 mm.; lat. 5 mm. From Brazil.

This species resembles in form the figure of *Telamona ampelopsidis* Harris, on Emmon's plate III, figure 9, but is not at all like Fairmaire's figure 13 of that species on plate v.

PHORMOPHORA Stal

dorsata Fabricius. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Tena, Ecuador.

ACUTALIS Fairmaire

nigrinervis Fowler. Callanga, Peru.

MICRUTALIS Fowler

tripunctata Fairmaire. Peru.

balteata Fairmaire, (small). Peru.

binaria Fairmaire. Chapada, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

***Microtalis atrovana*, new species**

The head is black with a transverse white band.

The pronotum is black, with a short curved vitta each side from and including the humerals, and subapical band, yellow.

The tegmina are pale yellow hyaline, the veins and a transverse vitta extending from the apex of the clavus to the costa, piceous.

The chest, abdomen and legs are piceous, the knees and tarsi pale yellow.

TYPE.—Female; long. 3.5 mm.; lat. 2 mm. There are six paratypes, all similar, from Pacaca, Costa Rica, Central America.

***Microtalis callangensis*, new species**

The head is black with a transverse central band and clypeus yellow.

The pronotum is black, shining, with a yellow stripe extending from the front angles each side passing on the humerals and within the lateral margins, curving to unite on the middle of the dorsum.

The tegmina are pale yellow hyaline, the claval margin and basal half of the costal margin narrowly piceous.

The chest is black, the abdomen yellow, its apex black, the femora black posteriorly, the tibiae yellow, the tarsi fuscous.

TYPE.—Female; long. 4 mm.; lat. 1.5 mm. From Callanga, Peru.

***Microtalis lata*, new species**

The head is yellow, its base black.

The pronotum is black, shining, the lateral margins in front of the humerals yellow; the posterior process from behind the humerals broadly reddish which does not touch the lateral margins or the apex, sometimes reduced to a large reddish spot on the middle of the dorsum and gradually fading out.

The tegmina are yellow hyaline, the basal half of the claval margin and the costal margin entirely piceous.

The chest is black, the abdomen yellow, its tip black, the legs fuscous yellow.

TYPE.—Female; long. 5 mm.; lat. 2.5 mm. There is one female paratype which is similar, the rufous area being reduced. From Peru.

***Microtalis tartaredoides*, new species**

Similar to *Microtalis tartarea* Say. The head is black, its apical margin testaceous.

The pronotum is black, shining, the lateral margins in front of the humerals with a vitta briefly and narrowly curved upward on each side, and the posterior apex, yellow.

The tegmina are colorless hyaline, with a spot on the base and the middle third piceous.

The chest and abdomen are black, the tip of the latter yellow; the legs are yellow, the femora marked with piceous.

TYPE.—Female; long. 3 mm.; lat. 2.25 mm. The one paratype is similar. From Bolivia.

Very closely related to *tartarea* and *moesta*, and may be identical.

Micrutalis chapadensis, new species

The head is yellow. The pronotum is yellow with a large spot occupying the disk, and tip of the apex, piceous. Spots on the chest, and margins of the abdominal segments, piceous. The tegmina are colorless hyaline, with a transverse band extended from the apex of the clavus to the costa, and apical margin of the first apical cell, piceous.

TYPE.—Female; long. 3.5 mm.; lat. 1.25 mm. One similar female paratype. From Chapada, Brazil.

Micrutalis tau, new species

The head is yellow, the base and a transverse band black.

The dorsum of the pronotum is testaceous; the basal and lateral margins, including the tip, and a reversed T-mark above the base of the metopidium whose stem rests on the median carina to the middle of the dorsum, black; there is a nearly white subapical band on the posterior process.

The tegmina are pale-yellow hyaline.

The chest and femora are black.

TYPE.—Female; long. 3.5 mm.; lat. 2 mm. From Callanga, Peru.

TRAGOPINÆ**Horiolini****HORIOLA** Fairmaire

picta Stoll. Bolivia; Peru; British Guiana.

ferruginea Fairmaire. Bolivia.

Tragopini**Tragopa**

cimicoides Fabricius. Pachitea, Peru.

xenea Perty. Bolivia.

punctatissima Fairmaire. Bolivia.

dohrni Fairmaire.

tetyrides Walker. Mapiri, Bolivia.

humeralis Fairmaire.

decorata Funkhouser.

albifascia Funkhouser.

luteomaculata Funkhouser. Peru.

brunneomaculata Funkhouser. Bolivia.

maculidorsa Funkhouser. Mapiri, Bolivia.

gilviceps Stal. Peru.

OLD-WORLD MEMBRACIDÆ

ÆTHALIONINÆ**Æthalionini**

Darthula hardwicki Gray. Sikhim, India.

CENTROTINÆ**Gargarini**

Gargara semifascia Walker. Banguey, Borneo.

Gargara pygmaea Walker. Banguey, Borneo.

Gargara luconica Fairmaire. Banguey, Borneo.

Gargara consocio Walker. Banguey, Borneo.

Gargara genistæ Fabricius. Europe.

Gargara citrea Distant. Banguey, Borneo.

Gargara pulchripennis Stal. Banguey, Borneo.

Gargara nitidipennis Funkhouser. Banguey, Borneo.

Gargara discrepans, new species

The head is as long as broad, piceous, striated, the base nearly straight; the ocelli are nearer to and slightly above the center of the eyes; the lateral margins are sinuate, the clypeus large and extended one-half its length below.

The pronotum is piceous, punctate, convex, the humerals not prominent; the posterior process is rather slender, much shorter than the abdomen, with a strong median carina which is not extended on the pronotum.

The tegmina are twice longer than broad, the margins parallel, with the acute tips at the middle of the apical margin; they are dark yellow, the veins testaceous, the basal fourth piceous, a small spot on the first apical cell and the apical margin abruptly colorless hyaline.

The body beneath is piceous, the front and middle legs, except the testaceous tips of the tibiæ and the tarsi, are piceous, the hind femora piceous with the tibiæ and tarsi testaceous.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 2.5 mm.; lat. 1 mm. From Banguey, Borneo.

This very small piceous species is distinguished from its congeners by the tricolored tegmina.

Centrotini

Anchon nodicornis Germar. Africa.

Tricoceps brunnipennis Germar. Natal, Africa.

Centrotus cornutus Linnaeus. Austria, in Europe.

Tricentrus attenuatus Funkhouser. Banguey, Borneo.

Tricentrus fairmairei Stal. Banguey, Kinabalu, Borneo.

Tricentrus pilinervis Funkhouser. Banguey, Borneo; Perak, Straits Settlements, East Indies.

- Tricentrus plicatus* Funkhouser. Banguey, Kinabulu, Borneo.
Tricentrus calignosus Walker. Kinabulu, Borneo.
Tricentrus brevis Funkhouser. Banguey, Borneo.
Tricentrus bangueyensis Funkhouser. Perak, Straits Settlements.

Uroxiphini

- Terentius conterminus* Walker. Dutch New Guinea.
Terentius convexus Stal. New South Wales, Australia.
Terentius densus Walker. Dutch New Guinea.
Dinkana densus Walker. Dutch New Guinea.

Leptocentrini

- Leptocentrus taurus* Fabricius. Batavia, Java, East Indies.
Leptocentrus leucaspis Walker. Sumbawa Island, Dutch East Indies.
Leptobelus metuenda Walker. (*Micreune macularum* Buckton.)
Otinotus nigrorufus Distant. Victoria, Cameroons, Africa.
Otinotus recurvus Distant.
Centrotypus flexuosus Fabricius. Sikkim, India; Soekaranda, Sumatra.
Centrotypus latimargo Walker. Kinabalu, Borneo.
Centrotypus assamensis Fairmaire.
Sextius virescens Fairmaire. New South Wales, Australia.
Sextius atromaculatus Distant. Cooktown, Queensland, Australia.
Telingana paria Fairmaire. British India.

Pogon flavescens, new species

Pale sordid yellow, with a spot on the head and one on the base of the metopidium piceous, the chest and ovipositor ferruginous.

The head is elliptical, testaceous yellow, finely punctate, and pubescent, a piceous spot on the middle, the base strongly arched, the eyes gray; the ocelli are small, white, shining, equidistant and slightly above the center of the eyes with a smooth tubercle above each; the lateral margins are straight, the clypeus double longer than broad, smooth, lightly convex, with a white point on the middle, and the apex obtuse.

The pronotum is pale sordid yellow, slightly pubescent; the metopidium is perpendicular, its summit convex, a piceous spot at the base; the median carina is strong, percurrent, the humerals not prominent; the suprahumeral are widely separated at their bases, short, robust, oblique, triquetrous, tips acute, and brown beneath, the color extended briefly on the carinæ; the posterior process is strong, tectiform, with numerous smooth, irregular, pale, elevated lines which are extended on the dorsum between and upon the suprahumeral; it is gradually narrowed, the apical area slender, strongly decurved, acute, reaching the apex of the fifth apical cell of the corium; seen from the side the dorsum is distinctly convex but not strongly elevated.

The tegmina are twice longer than broad with parallel margins, pale yellow hyaline, the veins concolorous; the clavus is not acuminate, the base punctate and opaque, with two veins, the exterior one not reaching the obtuse apex; in the corium the costal and radial cells are opaque and punctate, there are two discoidal cells and

five apical cells, the veins between them strongly curved inwardly; the apical margin is rounded, the limbus very narrow. The wings have four apical cells, their bases truncate.

The body beneath and legs concolorous, the chest and ovipositor ferruginous; the tibiae are hairy, the tarsi tips piceous.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum. teg. 5 mm.; lat. int. hum. 2.5 mm.; lat. int. corn. 2.5 mm. From New South Wales, Australia.

It differs from the known species by the pale yellow color and the convex dorsum.

Hypsauchenini

Hybandoides horizontalis Distant. Kinabalu, Borneo.

Hypsauchenia hardwicki Kirby. Sikkim, India.

Pyrgauchenia jugulata Buckton.

Pyrgauchenia kinabalensis Breddin. Kinabalu, Borneo.

Pyrgauchenia cornuta, new species

Immaculate pale stramineous. The head is twice longer than broad between the eyes, the base arched with two short conical tubercles and a short median carina between them; the lateral margins are narrowed to the bluntly rounded apex.

The pronotum is punctured, and seen from the front is elevated above the head in an erect slender process; the median carina is percurrent, the lateral carina extended from each eye to the summit; seen from the side the front process is broad at the base and slightly narrowed toward the summit where there is a slender process just below the summit posteriorly, its tip expanded in a small horizontal plate, its hind margin emarginate; the posterior process is very narrow at the base, the dorsum strongly semicircularly elevated before the apex, the apical area short and slender just passing the apex of the clavus.

The tegmina are concolorous, opaque, punctate, long, and narrow, the apical margin rounded with the exterior angle subacute; the venation is almost obsolete except on the apical fourth.

The sides of the chest armed with a tooth; the body and legs are concolorous.

TYPE.—Male; long. pron. 4 mm.; cum teg. 6 mm.; alt. corn. 3 mm. One paratype similar to the type. From Banguay, Borneo.

Euxiphopæus nodosus, new genus¹ and species

Dull black, hairy, with a large anterior process at the basal angle of the posterior pronotal process, and the tegmina dark brown, the venation black.

The head is black, broader than long, finely punctate and striated, and pilose; the base is arched, the eyes brown; the ocelli are large, shining pale yellow, slightly nearer to and above the center of the eyes; the lateral margins are sinuate; the clypeus, long as broad, is extended one-half below the apical margin, its apex obtusely pointed and strongly incurved.

¹To be described later, in the tribe Centrotini.

The pronotum is dull black, covered with long white hairs, densely punctured, and vertically elevated above the head; the median carina is extended to the bases of the suprahumeral; seen from the front the sides are narrowed upward; the humerals are not prominent; the suprahumeral seen from the front are very long, slender, the bases almost contiguous, triquetrous, with the posterior lateral carinae extended each side to the posterior angles on the lateral margins; they are curved upward, outward and backward, the apical fourth triangularly dilated and abruptly bent horizontally outward and gradually acuminate, the upper surface reticulate; the hind margin above the scutellum is truncate, the posterior process arises midway between the bases of the suprahumeral and the truncated hind margin, is almost vertical for a space, then abruptly bent in a right angle which anteriorly is extended forward in a short, strong, curved tooth, and continued backward and obliquely downward to the tips of the tegmina in an almost straight, slender, triquetrous carinate spine.

The scutellum is much longer than broad, black, punctate, hirsute, with the apex narrowly obtuse.

The tegmina are long, rather narrow, punctured, dark brown, the bases and venation black; the clavus has two veins, the exterior vein reaching nearly to the obtuse apex; the costa is nearly straight, the apical margin oblique with a moderate limb, the exterior angle acute; there are two rather small subequal discoidal cells, and five apical cells. The wings have three apical cells, their bases truncate.

The body beneath is black, tomentose, the legs piceous, the tarsi and beak ferruginous.

TYPE.—Female; long. cum teg. 9 mm.; lat. int. hum. 3 mm.; lat. inter. ap. corn. 8 mm. The female cotype is similar. The habitat is given as "Dar." doubtless in central Sudan, Africa, as they were included in a lot received from that country.

MEMBRACINÆ

Oxyrhachisini

Oxyrhachis tarandus Fabricius. Egypt.

